



"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD Editor.

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ADVERTISING.
1 square, or less, 1 or 3 times, \$1.50; three
months \$4; six months \$7.50; twelve months
\$15. Longer ones in proportion.

The following most beautiful lines are from
the August number of Blackwood:—

THE GREENWOOD SHRIFT.

Outstretched beneath the leafy shade
Of Windsor Forest's deepest glade,
A dying woman lay;
Three little children round her stood,
And there went up from the greenwood
A wailing that day.

"O mother!" was the mingled cry,
"O mother, mother! do not die,
And leave us all alone!"
"My blessed babes!" she tried to say,
But the faint accents died away
In a low sobbing moan.

And then life struggled hard with death,
And fast and strong she drew her breath,
And up she raised her head;
Ank peering through the deep wood maze
With a long, shrip, unceasing gaze,
"Will he not come?" she said.

Just then, the light boughs between,
A little maid's laughing face was seen,
All breathless with her speed;
And following close, a man came on,
(A portly man to look upon,
Who led a panting steed.

"Mother!" the little maiden cried,
Or e'er she reached the woman's side,
And kissed her clay-cold cheek—
"I have not idled in the town,
But long went wandering up and down,
The minister to seek."

"They told me here—they told me there—
I think they mocked me every where;
And when I found his home,
And begg'd him on my bended knee
To bring his book and come with me,
Mother! he would not stir."

"So, though my tears were blinding me,
I ran back, fast as fast could be,
To come again to you;
And here—close by—the squire I met,
Who asked (so mild!) what made me fret;
And when I told him true,

"I will go with you, child," he said,
"God sends me to this dying bed—
Mother, he's here, hard by."
While thus the little maiden spoke,
The man, his back against an oak,
Look'd on with glistering eye.

The bridle on his neck hung free,
With quivering flank and trembling knee,
Paced close his bonny boy;
A stately man, a stately steed,
Never on greensward paced, I trow,
Than those that stood there that day.

So, while the little maiden spoke,
The man, his back against an oak,
Look'd on with glistering eye
And folded arms; and in his look,
Something that, like a sermon book
Preach'd—"All is vanity."

But when the dying woman's face
Turn'd toward him with a wishful gaze,
He step'd to where she lay;
And kneeling down, bent over her,
Saying—"I am a minister—
My sister! let us pray."

And well, withouten book or stole,
(God's words were printed on his soul)
Into the dying ear,
He breathed, as 'twere, an angel's strain,
The things that unto life pertain,
And death's dark shadows clear.

He spoke of sinners' lost estate,
In Christ renewed and saved;
Of God's most blessed decree,
That not a single soul should die
Who turns repentant with the cry
"Be merciful to me."

He spoke of trouble, pain, and toil,
Endured but for a little while
In patience—faith—and love—
Sore, in God's own good time, to be
Exchanged for an eternity
Of happiness above.

Then—like the spirit ebb'd away—
He raised his hands and eyes to pray
That peaceful might pass;
And then—the orphans' sobs alone
Were heard, as they knelt every one
Close round on the green grass.

Such was the sight their wondering eyes
Beheld, in heart-struck mute surprise,
Who mind their courses back,
Just as they found the long array,
Who in the heat of chase that day
Had wander'd from their track.

But each man rein'd his pawning steed,
And lighted down as if agreed,
In silence at his side;
And there, uncovered all their stood—
It was a wholesome sight and good—
That day for mortal pride.

For of the noblest of the land
Was that dead bushy-headed band:
And deep in the ring,
By that dead panper on the ground
Horraged orphans kneeling round,
Knelt their anointed king.

The royal minister was George the Third—
The anecdote is related on the authority of the
Rev. George Crabbe, the well known poet of
humble life.

THE HAPPY LOT.

Art thou a Christian? Though thy cot
Be small, and poverty thy lot,
Rejoice: thy Saviour bent to know
The ills of want, the cares of woe;
And to the faithful poor hath given
The rich inheritance of heaven.
Art thou a Christian doom'd to roam
Far from thy friends and native home?
Look round on valley, hill, and plain,
Cliffs crown'd with trees, and fields with grain.
View nature's charms, and busy man,
And tell me midst the varied plan,
What hast thou mark'd or what survey'd
That God thy father had not made?
Then love his works, and love to trace
His countenance in a stranger's face.
Call each sweet spot a home to thee,
And every man God's family.
Art thou a Christian, 'mid the strife
Of years mature, and busy life?
Be active; for thy race is short,
Thy bark is hastening to the port,
Be cheerful; holy angels bear
An eagle note for all thy care:
And let no pang disturb a breast
Prepared for everlasting rest.

FROM THE PITTSBURG STATESMAN. CLAYTON'S THIRTEENTH AERIAL VOYAGE FROM PITTSBURG.

On Wednesday, August 30th, at eight
minutes past five o'clock, P. M. I took
my farewell of terra-firma, rising out of
an Amphitheatre which was crowded
with the fashionable and the most re-
spectable inhabitants of Pittsburg, Alle-
gheny-town, and the surrounding coun-
try. A strong wind carried me in a
direction a little north of east, with such
celerity that I had but a short time to
gaze at my friends in the Amphitheatre,
and at the prosperous city of Pittsburg
and its neighboring towns. Pittsburg had
a very different appearance to any city
that I had before ascended from. It con-
tains splendid churches, and other pub-
lic buildings, and large and well con-
structed mansions, and numerous and ex-
tensive factories, but the whole were
dark and gloomy, dressed in a coat of
black, as if the entire city and neighbor-
hood were in mourning, the effect of the
coal smoke which issues daily from hun-
dreds of furnaces. In a few moments I
crossed the Allegheny river; and in about
seven minutes after taking my departure,
I was over the town of East Liberty. I
now had a splendid map of the surround-
ing country spread at my feet. The
work of industrious man was now visible
in every direction—the monotonous forest
had almost disappeared, the beautiful
panorama of rich and fertile fields, varie-
gated in color, and interspersed with cot-
tages, mansions, and numerous little
towns. My course was still a little north
of east, and my rate of travelling was
upwards of 40 miles per hour.

I kept the main turnpike to my right,
and had a fine view of the little villages
and towns along side. Half after five
o'clock, a little north of Murrsville. At
a quarter before six o'clock, I had gained
my greatest altitude, about two and a
half miles. The cold was now intense,
and the water which was condensing
from the gas and running down the neck
of the balloon, frozen into icicles, and
hung around the silk and valve cord.
This was a severe and disagreeable situ-
ation for me, who had been sick for nearly
three weeks, fed upon gruel and tea,
and had only the day before stood by
my sick chamber, contrary to the wish
of my physician. A few minutes before
6 I was nearly over the town of Liver-
more, on the Conemaugh river and the
Pa. Canal. At 6 I passed a little north
of Blairsville. The wind now changed
and bore me in a E. S. E. direction.
Dense clouds were now forming beneath
me, and heavy peals of thunder came
rolling along. I now determined on de-
scending as soon as I could conveniently,
and near the bank of the canal, if pos-
sible. Precisely at half after six o'clock,
I made a safe landing on the side of Lan-
rel Ridge, about a quarter of a mile
from the canal, and within eight miles
of Johnstown. I now began to secure
my balloon to a log or large tree that lay
upon the rocks, so that I could leave it
and take up my abode for the night in
some neighboring house, and in the morn-
ing proceed on my voyage over the moun-
tains to the Atlantic seaboard; but before
I had made my fastenings complete, the
storm overtook me, and a tremendous
gust of wind struck the Balloon, broke
her loose from her anchorage and her
fastenings, dashed me against the limbs
of the trees, and then against the rocks,
dragging me several hundred yards,
until she struck with dreadful violence
against a strong limb of a tree, which
made three large rents in the silk, and
causing the gas to escape, which imme-
diately brought her to a stand. Here the
net work became entangled among the
branches on one side, and on the other
the anchor caught firm hold, which kept
me suspended in my car fifteen feet from
the ground. The storm continued to in-
crease, the rain pouring down in torrents,
night came upon me, and no one came
to my assistance. I now had to make
my bed for the night in my little car,
which is only five feet long and two feet
wide; this mode of spending the night
I should not have disliked had it been fine
weather, but the rain poured down, and
perfect darkness existed. Occasionally a
flash of lightning would show me my

dreary situation, and to heighten my
pleasure, a clap of thunder would ring
through my ears. Here I lay with my
clothes wet through, and every thing
around me saturated with rain, anxiously
wishing for morning to arrive. At last
I had the pleasure of beholding daylight,
but still it continued to rain.

I remained a considerable length of
time after daylight, in my car, hoping that
the rain would cease, but finding it would
not, I began to prepare to leave my ham-
mock to look out for a warmer and more
comfortable abode. After securing my
tomahawk or small hatchet, and some
other small matters about my person, I
lowered myself down to the rocks by
means of a rope, and once more stood
upon terra firma. I now struck off on
foot in the direction of the canal, marking
the trees with my hatchet so that I could
trace my way back to the balloon. I
soon arrived at the lock house 8 miles
from Johnstown, where I procured a fire
to warm me and hospitable treatment.
Here I was visited by a crowd from the
neighborhood who informed me that they
had seen me pass and descend on the
mountain, and that several had been in
search, but could not find me. I was
amused by some of my visitors, who re-
lated how some ignorant and superstitious
people were alarmed on seeing the
balloon, taking it for some demon or mon-
ster riding in the teeth of the approach-
ing storm, accompanied with thunder,
and about to pour destruction upon them.
One woman in particular, fell upon her
knees and prayed to God to save her from
his wrath. This to some, may sound like
fiction, but it is a fact. The circum-
stance was first related to me by respect-
able people, and on Friday, I had the
gratification of seeing the woman, refer-
red to, and hearing from her own tongue
that she was alarmed, and had acted as
above stated. On Friday we packed up
the balloon, and on Saturday evening I
embarked for Pittsburg, on board the
canal boat John Hancock, and arrived
in the city on Sunday evening, the 30
inst.

I would wish to express my grateful
feelings for the many obligations that I
am under to the Burgess and Council of
Alleghenytown, to Isaac Harris, Esq., of
Pittsburg, and to the numerous gentle-
men who assisted me when I was about
to take my departure. I would also re-
turn my thanks to the ladies and gentle-
men who honored me with their patron-
age.

R. CLAYTON.
Alleghenytown, Sept. 4, 1837.

We publish the following for the especial
benefit of—those whom it may con-
cern:—

BUSY BODIES.

There is a certain class of individu-
als in every town and village, whose
greatest pleasure consists in prying into
the affairs of their neighbors, and whose
special province it is to promulgate them
to the world. These disinterested be-
nefactors of mankind know more of your
own business than you do yourself, and
will relate to you events that have trans-
pired in your household, of which, but
for their laudable vigilance, you might
have remained in perfect ignorance for
ever. There is nothing that escapes their
observation from the cellar to the garret.
The multifarious transactions of the
kitchen and the ramifications of the
laundry, which to me were always as
mysterious as the complex doctrine of
nucleification, or machinery of a steam-
boat, are as familiar to them as the pre-
siding Deities of your pots, kettles, and
wash tubs. The most insignificant and
unimportant sayings of drawing-rooms
are treasured up by these indefatigable
busy bodies, and circulated throughout
the neighborhood with an earnestness
which would seem to imply that their
very existence depended upon their dis-
seminations. They usurp alike the pre-
rogative of the chambermaid and boot-
black. They can tell the exact quantity
of cream or sugar which every member
of your family uses in his tea, whether
you drink out of china or porcelain—
whether you breakfast a quarter before
six or eleven minutes and a half past nine
o'clock. They know the dimensions of
your coffee pot, the color of your night
cap, and can tell with the most unerring
precision the number of holes in your
stocking. A family feud is pounced upon
with as much avidity as a flock of vultures
would alight upon a dead carcass. What
rapturous glistening of the eye-balls
at the prospect of such a feast! Woe be
unto the individual who falls under their
suspicion, or whose character is
subjected to their surveillance! Bet-
ter fall into the hands of a highway rob-
ber.—National Intelligence.

Intended Visit of a French Prince to
the United States.—We translate from a
French paper the following article con-
cerning the visit of the Prince of Join-
ville to this country.—Commercial.

"On the 4th or 5th of August H. R. H.
the Prince of Joinville will embark at
Toulon on board the Hercules, of one
hundred guns, commanded by Commo-

dore Casy; it is as a Lieutenant that the
Prince will undertake the voyage.

"It is America which is at present as-
signed by the King as the object of the
Prince's voyage.

"H. R. H., leaving Toulon on the 5th
of August, will first touch at Gibraltar,
and the Hercules, attended as far as the
Straits of the Mediterranean by the
whole squadron of the south, will enter
the ocean, escorted by a single vessel,
the corvette La Favorite. The Prince
will stop at Madeira and Teneriffe,
which has once visited in 1835, from
thence he will go to Senegal and Gora,
on the African coast; afterwards to San-
tiago de Praya, amongst the Cape Verd
Islands, to Rio Janeiro and Bahia, in the
empire of the Brazils; to Cayenne, to the
West Indies, where he will visit Marti-
nique, Gaudaloupe, Jamaica, and Cuba.
The Hercules will finally anchor in the
magnificent Bay of the Chesapeake,
which extends between Virginia and
Maryland, whilst the Prince will visit
the interior States of the Union. She
will subsequently set sail from
whence H. R. H. will return immedi-
ately, and without delay, to Paris.

"This voyage will probably occupy
eight or ten months. It is not then na-
vigating alone he will learn during the
long and rapid excursion, it is life; and
although we hope that destiny reserves
for him none of the vicissitudes so nobly
encountered by his father, the young
Prince, in visiting Cayenne, the Isle of
Cuba, the United States of America, will
find at each step remembrances left by
the Duke of Orleans during the period of
an exile admirably supported, and gath-
er the traces of his experience, his pa-
tience, and his courage.

O'Connell and the Queen.—Whatever
may be said of O'Connell's surpassing
powers of eloquence and a peculiar fel-
icity and appropriateness of language
when he chooses, cannot be denied him.
At a late meeting of his association at
Dublin, he thus spoke of the young
Queen.

"The King is no more—the throne is
filled, however—there is no vacancy in
the British throne. It is impossible for
one to speak of the Queen without re-
membering her youth and sex—a kind of
airy vision floating along the horizon—
I saw her the moment of her proclamation
as a parent and as a man I could not
help almost loving that creature about
whom so many interesting destinies were
awoke—the happiness of the first—the
most intellectual, commercial and pros-
perous nation upon the face of the earth—
the hundred millions of subjects that she
has in the far Indies—her subjects in every
quarter of the globe—the sun never set-
ting over her dominions. There she
stood, commencing, I trust, a career of
glory to herself and hope and happiness
to her people—(cheers.) We have had
three females on the throne already—we
have the reign of Mary; she agreed with
me in religious opinions but she
widely differed in the mode of work-
ing out that opinion—may Queen Victo-
ria never imitate the example of Catholic
Mary, I would not do justice to the Irish
people if I could mention the name of
that woman who steeped her hands in
blood in order to make people better
Christians, who forced them to the stake
for their religious belief, and who used
the logic of the cord and the gallows to
force their consciences. I would blush to
belong to the same persuasion, with a
woman who had permitted those cruelties,
for she at least permitted them, if I
had not the consolation to recollect how
differently the conduct of the Irish people
was, compared with the English during
the time of persecution—if I did not
know I stood in the city of Dublin, in
which the then corporation opened 74
houses for the protection of the refugees
flying from the cruelty of Catholic Mary
in Bristol—(cheers.) The other two fe-
male reigns have been full of glory. It
was in the reign of Anne that Marlbor-
ough put down the power of coalesced
Europe. It was in the reign of Elizabeth
that great discoveries were made to en-
courage commerce. I am not here the
eulogist of Elizabeth in all her acts in
Ireland especially, but I remember how
triumphant those reigns were and I have
a kind of right, by analogy, to express
the hope that Queen Victoria may have
the prosperity of Elizabeth without
treachery or cruelty, and the glory of
Anne without any of the bloodshed or
little traits of paltriness which might have
belonged to the individual herself."

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.
LATE FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Insurrection in Chili.—We are indebt-
ed to Mr. Coffee, of the Exchange, for
Buenos Ayres papers to the 15th July,
by the brig Maria, Caffin, arrived at this
port. In their express news from Chili,
they give an account of an insurrection
on the 3d July; in one of the regiments
at Quillota, headed by Colonel Vidaurre.
The minister of war, Portales, and the
General-in-Chief, Encalada, with other
dignitaries, were invited to a review by
the Colonel, in order that he might assas-

inate them and thus neutralize the war
with Peru. Portales, and others attending
accordingly, and were prisoners and put
in irons. The mutineers then marched
to Valparaiso, but the city being apprized
of their movements, was ready to receive
them and repulsed them with great loss.
1400 of 1450 being killed or wounded,
while it sustained a very trifling loss.
The insurgents previous to the battle
forced the Minister of War to leave a
carriage in which he was confined and
shot him on the spot. He met his fate
with great firmness. Vidaurre and his
officers fled, but were captured, and it
was expected would meet instant death.
The British Consul General in acknowl-
edging the circular of the Government in
relation to the event says—"an estimable
and able minister had perished a martyr
in the cause of patriotism and true
liberty, and a victim to the most foul and
horrid treachery."

Mademoiselle Celeste, the celebrated
actress, arrived last evening from A-
merica, in the packet ship England.
This lady has realized, upwards of two
hundred thousand dollars by her trip to
the United States, in the short space of
two years and a half. We understand
she is engaged in Paris—Liverpool
Chronicle.

FROM THE VINDICATOR. PROGRESS OF EVENTS IN LOWER CANADA.

This is the way the Terrorists works.—The
late dismissals from the Magistracy and Militia,
by Lord Gosford, are producing very good fruit
on the River Chambly. In the county of
Richelieu, the people are insisting that all
the remaining officers of Militia (Magistrates there
are none, now) should throw up their Com-
missions, as they consider it a disgrace to serve
under the present Government. One unfor-
tunate Captain has hesitated to accede to the
public wishes. The consequence is that he
has been honored nightly with a *Charivari*,
which it is determined to keep up until he obeys.
At the dinner the other day, at St. Denis, it
was, we understand, solemnly resolved, to hold
any man infamous who would hereafter accept
a commission in the Magistracy, or Militia,
from the present head of the administration.
The intention is seriously entertained in several
Counties of this district by the Canadians and
the other Reformers, to throw up, en masse, all
the Commissions which they now hold in the
Militia, and Magistracy, and to let the Govern-
ment get along the best way it can without the
aid of the people.

Honor to the dismissed Magistrates and Mil-
itia Officers.—A public dinner was given on
Monday last, at St. Denis, to the Magistrates
and Militia of that section of the country,
who have been lately dismissed by Lord Gosford,
for supporting the rights of this Colony. Five
hundred and seventeen "good men, and true,"
sat down to dinner. The number on the ground
was estimated at seven hundred. The greatest
possible indignation was expressed against the
head of the administration. Lord Gosford has
not yet seen the end of the storm he has aroused
in this province. It will never be allayed until
he sails down the St. Lawrence.

A Rev. Cure not far from St. Laurent, gave
a political lecture, we understand, to his hear-
ers, on last Sunday, or Sunday week, we know
not which. In the course of his discourse he
told his hearers that—"their bodies belong to
the King, in the same manner as their souls be-
longed to God." This vile language, we are
happy to learn, excited the most thorough dis-
gust throughout the congregation.

The Permanent and Central Committee met
yesterday as usual. The attendance was very
large. We were happy to see the Hon. Mr.
Papineau, as fresh as ever, among his fellow-
citizens. Various reports from sub-committees
were received, and a series of resolutions on
the political affairs which at present agitate
this Province were passed. Nothing can be
better than the spirit prevalent in this section
of the Province.

There is a notice in Monday's *Canadian* call-
ing on the citizens of Quebec "friends of the
elective principle and of Radical Reform," to
meet on Sunday next at the School house, out-
side St. John's gate at 4 o'clock p. m. "to
take into consideration several questions of high
importance."

It is stated in the New York Times, on the
authority of persons well acquainted with the
subject, that no less than 250,000 persons,
male and female, are out of employment, com-
prising mechanics of every description. The
prospect of suffering during the coming winter
which is here held out is truly frightful, and
the subject of its alleviation is already engag-
ing public attention.—lb.

The culture of silk in America succeeds so
well in every respect, that there is no longer
room to doubt of its being eventually very ex-
tensively and profitably followed up as a pur-
suit. Heretofore the greater portion of the
specimens of this valuable product have been
the result of experiments by individuals, on a
small scale, but at present larger quantities pre-
pared in factories for sale are beginning to
make their appearance in market. The silk
thus offered has every thing to recommend it,
in point of lustre, smoothness and strength,
and will, it is said, stand a comparison with the
best Italian. With such facts before us why
need we be longer tributary to foreign nations
for this valuable article, the payment for which
at present takes so much capital out of the
country?—lb.

Mr. Clayton made a second ascension in a
balloon from Pittsburg on the 12th inst, and
landed about four miles from Brownsville.—lb.

FROM THE CINCINNATI REPUBLICAN. A FEMALE AERONAUT.

A Mrs. WARREN, made a successful balloon
ascension in Baltimore, on the 15th inst. She
crossed the Chesapeake Bay, passed over Ches-
tertown, on the eastern shore of Maryland, and
landed in a dense forest in Kent county, from
which she was extricated with much difficulty
by cutting down the adjacent trees.

OCTOBER.

Renewed Favorites.

THE SCHEMES we are
enabled to lay before
our Correspondents this month
are of the most Splendid Char-
acter, and are celebrated as
"Sylvester's Favorites."
Having always been particu-
larly fortunate in similar
schemes. Particular at-
tention is requested to the "VIR-
GINIAS," and early appli-
cation should be made to pre-
vent disappointment, and to
insure the fulfilment of orders.
Address
S. J. SYLVESTER,
140, Broadway, New York.

\$25,000!!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, CLASS No. 6.

For the Benefit of the Town of Wheeling,
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday,
Oct. 7, 1837.

CAPITALS. 25 THOUSAND DOLLARS

8,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 3,500 dolls! 2,322
dolls! 10 of 2,000 dolls! 10 of 1,500 dolls!
10 of 1,000 dolls! 10 Prizes of \$500—20 of
400 dolls! &c.

Tickets Ten Dollars.
A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tick-
ets will be sent on receipt of \$120. Halves and
Quarters in the same proportion.

13 drawn Nos. in each pack. of 25 Tickets

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, CLASS No. 7.

Endowing the Monongahia Academy.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday,
Oct. 14, 1837.

CAPITALS. 30 Thousand Dolls.

10,000 dolls! 6,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 4,000
dolls! 2,500 dolls! 2,000 dolls! 25 of 1,000
25 of \$500 dolls! 25 of 500 dolls! 28 of 300 dolls!
200 prizes of 200 dolls! &c.

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.
Certificate of a Package of 25 whole Tickets
will cost only 130 Dollars. Halves and Quar-
ters in proportion. Delay not to send your
orders to Fortune's Home.

\$40,000!!

150 prizes of 1,000 Dollars.—lb

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the Benefit of the Mechanic Benevolent Society of Norfolk

CLASS NUMBER 8, FOR 1837.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday
Oct. 21, 1837.

SPLENDID SCHEME!
40,000 dolls! 10,000 dolls! 4,000 dolls! 2,000
dolls! 1,940 dolls! 5 of 1,500 dolls! 5 of 1,200
dolls! 150 of \$1,000! 64 of \$100,
64 of 09 dollars, &c.

Tickets only Ten Dollars.
Certificate of a Package of 25 whole Tick-
ets may be had for
140 Dollars—Packages of Halves and Quar-
ters in proportion.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY

For the benefit of the State Treasury, Del.
College and Common Schools.
Class No. 36, for 1837.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Del. Monday,
October 23, 1837.

Capitals.

30,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 3,000 dolls! 2,000
dolls! 1,230 dolls! 5 of 1,000 dolls! 10 of 500
dolls! &c.

Tickets for Five Dollars.
A Certificate of a package of 25 Whole Tickets
will be sent for 65 Dollars—Halves and Quar-
ters in proportion.

Sylvester's Favorite

VIRGINIA STATE LOT-
TERY, Class No. 7,
For the benefit of the town of
Wellburg.

To be drawn at Alexandria,
Va. Saturday, Oct. 28, 1837.

SCHEME.

\$30,000! \$10,000! \$7,000!!
\$3,000! \$4,000! \$3,000!!
\$2,162! 25 prizes of \$1,000!!
50 prizes of \$500! 50 pri-
ses of \$200! 88 prizes of \$150,
&c. &c. &c.

Tickets 10 Dollars.
A Certificate of a Package
of 25 Tickets will be sent for
130 Dollars. Halves, Quarters, and Eighths in
proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, N. Y.

Kentucky State Lottery.

CLASS No. 37, for 1837.—To be drawn Sep-
tember 30th.

CAPITALS.

30,000 dolls! 10,000 dolls! 6,000 dolls! 3,140
dolls! \$3,000! \$2,5

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

Mr. Editor:—Sir, having been somewhat surprised at seeing in the Observer & Reporter the name of Democrat attached to that of Whig and having seen in none of the democratic Republican papers any notice taken of this glaring absurdity, I with some reluctance take it upon myself, to offer you my own views,—it does seem to me altogether out of place and unreasonable for those who have been warring with all their might against the principle of Democracy to assume the name. It puts me in mind of a celebrated man who stands high in the councils of our nation, who offered a doggerel on Mr. Jefferson: he said, "if we cannot change the thing, by God we will change the name sir." Is it believed by any portion of our citizens that they are struggling for a mere name? I venture nothing in asserting, that if a majority of the good citizens of this county were assured that a mere name was all that they were to gain, you would find their efforts entirely cease. It is not the name that our citizens aim at, but the principle of Equal Rights of Justice to each and every individual, that our citizens desire, and when they find themselves about to be tricked into a name for mere deception they will not pause and reflect? Will they not enquire what advantages they are to gain by giving their force and power to advance a mere name without that sovereign principle which should govern every honest man? We have heard it prophesied from various quarters that our whig neighbours would change their names; but who would have believed that they would have ever thought of the name of Democrat, the name of all others most reviled by themselves! I must confess that to me, it is most surprising. But such is the nature of whiggism as it has no solid principle for its foundation, it is ever varying and may be expected to change as often as its votaries may happen to think it be of pecuniary advantage to themselves. I have not written with any design of arguing the case, as I think it scarcely susceptible of any; but merely with a view to draw the attention of my democratic fellow citizens, that they may be apprized of the very important fact, that one half of their cherished name is about to be stolen, and if they should not be very careful, will, no doubt, be wrested from them.

But I would advise my democratic Republican friends not to despair, as it is altogether impossible for our democratic whigs to imitate their disinterested conduct, or to act upon liberal or just principles; so the name will not fit them, and they will soon lay it aside for some other, by which they will hope to gain more celebrity; for I cannot believe, that a party who are in favor of all manner of monopoly as well as unjust distinction, will ever consent to wear any part of the Democratic Republican name. It may perhaps be thought by some, that I am too sensitive about a mere name, but when they reflect that our opponents have chosen to think our name of so much importance as to attempt to flitch the half of it, will not we think it of sufficient importance to defend it, seeing too, that if we give it up to them it is gone forever, for what name have they ever assumed at any time, as a party, that has not been so completely disgraced as to be ever after a MERE BY WORD!

Believing that these statements are true, I hope our Democratic Republican citizens will take such measures as will be calculated to counteract those evil counsels that are taken against them. I say this, with a knowledge that the government does not allow an individual to change his name, without a special law to enable him to do so, and I can see no good reason why a political party should be exempt from the rule. I offer these few hints to my Democratic Republican fellow citizens, with the hope that it will put them on their guard against the enemies of the free Republican institutions of our country.

Yours &c.

AN OBSERVER OF PASSING EVENTS.

From the Erie Observer.

PARTY RECREANCY.

Immediately after the last Presidential Election, the Whig party, alias the Harrison, Webster and White party, expressed a fixed, settled and immovable determination to oppose the administration of Mr. Van Buren by every means in their power. To them the course of policy which Mr. Van Buren pursued was to be no possible consequence. They could not wait to see him ever inaugurated as President, or to see the least official act which should indicate the future course of his administration. Whether his counsels were good or bad—whether his policy was beneficial or ruinous, was to them a matter of indifference. Every other wish—every other thought and every other consideration, was lost in the one fixed determined and immovable project of overthrowing the administration at all events and at all hazards. The election was no sooner over than many of the whig papers immediately raised the banner of Harrison and Granger, and avowed their determined purpose to nail their colors to the standard as long as Mr. Van Buren and his friends should administer the general government, whether for weal or woe to the country.

The Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Buffalo whig papers all declared one united and common purpose of overthrowing the administration of Mr. Van Buren, be it what it might, and the lesser whig lights and candles throughout the whole country, cried "amen" to the project. No one of them stopped to inquire of the moral principle of such an act, or whether justice to our common community, or to the people, whose unbought and honest suffrages had put Mr. Van Buren into the chair of the Presidency, required a trial of the popular selections. No act of the administration, adverse to the general happiness and prosperity of the country, was considered necessary to fire them with the spirit of unconquerable opposi-

tion, but the whole was organized, arranged and concluded on—the resolve to oppose the government at all hazards and in all emergencies, was unanimously adopted, and became fixed, stern, inflexible and immutable, and most religiously has that resolve been kept and cherished, and fed upon; most devoutly have the noblest and best land marks of principle been cast out of view, and trampled on and despised in order to its accomplishment.

The last session of Congress was but one scene of prostitution to this one sole unholy resolve. With Henry A. Wise in the van, the opposition continued to feed Congress in the continued scene of turmoil and confusion, and a whole session was wasted in the furtherance of their projects. The investigating committee was created by Wise not for the purpose of remedying existing abuses, but to seek out new points of attack upon the coming administration of Mr. Van Buren, and talents, which, in a better cause, might have elevated the men to a very high rank in the estimation of their fellow countrymen, were thrown recklessly away upon the deep fixed and soul cherished project of subduing the country to the acknowledgment of their ascendancy.

The inaugural of Mr. Van Buren arrived, and its candor, its frankness, its whole spirit so strongly breathing the sincerity of the heart which dictated it—just in its views, so calm in its reflections, and yet so biting and withering in its rebuke upon those who limit their hopes of rising upon the downfall of our country pride and greatness, was like a gnawing canker worm to their deadly acrimony and determined hatred. Their great complaint now was, that it contained nothing that they could find fault with; but the deep seated malice with which the opposition press was made to groan against its author, was evidence that no rebuke could silence their enmity or teach their vengeance to sleep for a moment.

Finding that all hopes of assailing the administration through its acts had failed, the recreant spirit of opposition was forced to take a new tack, and throw every possible clog in the way of the government and the administration of the laws. An arch and deep laid plan was then fixed upon to operate through the medium of the banking interest. A deep plot—an unholy concert was fixed upon to suspend the payment of specie throughout the Union, and then to pronounce the government bankrupt. Every bank got its cue, and those whose principles they could not bend must be broken. A general run was effected upon the deposit banks, until drained of their specie, they were compelled to suspend. The opposition then blew their trumpets loud and long, declaring that the government, through its deposit banks had failed to make its payments—that in fact, this Union, which, a year ago had a surplus of nearly fifty millions, was now bankrupt. The moment the deposit banks were drained, the other banks in the country, being under the influence and control of the combined banking interest, by a concerted signal, all suspended and locked up the specie they possessed in their vaults, leaving it there to rust, or only withdrawing it to send to England in order to make the general distress among all classes, complete and effectual.

The moment this is effected, the whole whig papers of the country are made to team with their misrepresentations, their reckless abuse upon the general administration, and their odious calumnies against the government. Had he yielded to their wishes they would have termed him a recreant from his principles and the wish of the people; and when he was found to remain firm and unshaken in his integrity as the adamant rock they denounced him as a tyrant.

Next in course, the Post Office Department was assailed with the utmost virulence. This department, during the administration of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Barry, in yielding to the persistent wishes of the people, for extensive mail facilities, had become involved beyond its immediate means to pay, and had been restored by Mr. Kendall to its former solvency. Its management was too judicious, too regular and too economical to admit of any fault finding, and the experiment was actually attempted, and resulted in the utterance of every whig paper in the Union, to run an opposition line between the cities of New York and Boston, with the view of thus seriously injuring the revenue of the government. Whatever became of the project, it more than human ken can answer, but all these movements serve to show with certainty the recklessness with which the opposition have endeavored to change the wheels of government and to coin out for themselves the means of fault finding where none existed before.

But amidst all their party management, the evidences of public estimation were against them. It was observed that there was too much intelligence among the people to be hoodwinked by their foul and despicable efforts, and in the agony of despair, as the last dying effort of a party which has shuddered at no means however dishonorable, however humiliating to the country and however debasing to the pride and glory of our boasted republic, provided it offered the least hope of ignoble success, the party has made one more turn, and now attempts to charge the whole banking system upon the democratic party, the friends and supporters of Mr. Van Buren.

Had we not been warned beforehand of the settled determination of the party to pursue their hostility to all extremes, we might look with wonder for the motives of such political perfidy, and contemplate with fear its probable result; but as the motive and intention have already been announced, as we have been assured, that the scattered fragments of a defeated and routed party, would rally in one desperate and final struggle for the mastery, adopting no motto which could be general in its application but the one of "rule or ruin," we are only led to the depth of the chasm that human depravity which supposes no moral principle, and quivers in the desperate game of politics, and seeks victory alone without one redeeming hope of benefit to the country.

JUDGE WHITE'S OPINION ON THE SUBJECT OF A NATIONAL BANK.

KNOXVILLE, July 24th, 1837.
DEAR SIR: Your favor dated 18th inst. was received by the mail which arrived here on yesterday, and with pleasure I send you an immediate answer.

Your recollection of the contents of my letter to Mr. Kinnaman is correct. I then stated, and yet believe, CONGRESS HAS NOT THE POWER TO CHARTER A BANK, confining upon it the power to do business within the limits of any of the States.

Should a national bank at any time be found indispensably necessary, I have heretofore said, and yet believe, Congress has the power to charter one to the business in the District of Columbia, and that they could authorize such bank to connect itself with one or more Banks in each State with the consent of the respective States, and that through such a district bank, thus connected with State Banks, every desirable object, towards keeping a sound and uniform currency, and receiving, and safely keeping, and conveniently disbursing the public monies, could be as certainly attained, as through a National Bank of the ordinary description.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. A. CHENOWETH.

HUGH L. WHITE.
SHOCKING MURDER.—From the Goshen Express, published in Elkhart county in this State, we learn that a most shocking murder was committed in the upper part of that county, on the 29th ult., by a young man by the name of Vancs, upon his own mother! It appears that on the evening of that day, he re-

turned home from the harvest field, where he found his mother and his little sister and brother—he had not been in the house but a short time, when he asked his mother some trifling question in relation to a certain passage in the scripture, and wished her to explain it to him. Not receiving a satisfactory answer, he exclaimed in an angry tone, "You will give me no chance to save myself then?" and instantly seized his father's loaded rifle and levelled it at his mother, and after many fruitless efforts to rescue the gun from the monster, he finally succeeded in lodging its contents in that bosom which had cherished him in his helpless infancy!—she expired immediately. The culprit fled, but was pursued and brought back, and now lies in the county jail waiting his final sentence. Nothing but supposed mental alienation can be given in palliation of this inhuman deed.

Attempt to steal a copy of the President's Message.—A Correspondent of the New York Express gives the following account of an attempt to steal a copy of the Message.

Some loafer from our good city of New York, with a good store of impudence, and a good deal of daring, entered the Globe office about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, for the purpose of stealing a copy of the President's Message, (then only in type or partly in type) "in advance of the mail." The proprietor of the Globe and the foreman of the Globe office had taken great precaution to ensure the safe keeping of the manuscript of the Message, without having much regard to the portion of it then in type and upon the printers galley. The foreman and the workmen left the office in charge of a negro boy about fourteen or fifteen years of age. The New Yorker watched his opportunity, and as the journeyman went out of the office he went in,—informed the boy that Mr. Blair had ordered him to take a proof of the Message. The boy for a moment seemed incredulous, and the loafer putting on airs of authority to frighten poor Sambo, rolled up his sleeves, commenced taking proofs by the column, and placed them away comfortably away in his hat. Young Sambo, however, soon began to think that all was not right, and quietly and slyly posted off to Father Blair, of the Globe, to inform him what was going on in the office. The New Yorker had missed his man and was soon destined to miss the Message. The proprietor of the Globe soon emptied his pockets and his hat and set him adrift, giving him other punishment than more kicks than coppers, or more kicks than copies of the Message. A New Yorker for once has been outwitted by a negro boy and a posse of printers, and some loafer or other has been sadly disappointed, not only in getting a copy of the Message, but in losing a very pretty sum of money.

We shall see what will be the course of the opposition. If it be as shadowed forth by the "Spy" it is in so many words, hostility to every measure of relief demanded by the exigencies of the country, and to every proposition of the friends of the administration, assume what form they may. If so, their course and design will be appreciated by every true friend of the country. With complaints of the embarrassed condition of things in every quarter—with claims upon congress for all the relief within their power to grant—with efforts on the part of the opposition to aggravate the prevalent derangement of the currency, and the embarrassment of the times,—we are assured by an acknowledged if not a knowing partizan, an employee of the opposition at the seat of government that they must not only do nothing, but must oppose every proposition of the administration; and the only means for meeting the exigencies of the Treasury, urged through this source, as a whig measure, is the withdrawal of the appropriations from works of public defence and improvement.

We shall see how far these directions are to be followed out by the Whigs in and out of congress. If they are to be taken as their scheme of action, who can doubt their subservency to the primary design of a great bank, and that all things else—the wants of the treasury, the interests of the country, and the condition of the people,—must suffer postponement or sacrifice in furtherance of this partisan object!—*Albany Argue.*

William Gaston, an eminent merchant of Savannah, died suddenly of apoplexy in the city of New York, on the 12th inst. He was truly, as he is described in the journals of the day, "an accomplished gentleman, and an invaluable citizen." His funeral took place on Thursday, when the colours of the shipping in the port, as a mark of respect were at half-mast.—*Id.*

The late Rail Road Accident.—On Friday last came before the court of examination at Suffolk, the trial of Mr. Gordius Etheridge, who it will be remembered, was superintendent of the train of cars which came in contact with the passenger train on the Portsmouth and Roanoke rail road, the result of which was the deplorable loss of lives which has already been noticed in this paper. After a full and laborious examination of the whole case, Mr. Etheridge was unanimously acquitted. The blame wherever else it may rest, was clearly shown not to be imputable to the captain of the lumber train. The court was composed of Col. Josiah Riddick presiding justice, and John B. Benton, Mills Riddick, J. Holladay and W. Summers, Esqrs. The proceedings and evidences in this case are deeply interesting to the

public, and it is hoped that an abstract of not a report of them will be furnished.

As an act of justice to Mr. Etheridge, it is requested that those papers which have published the account of the accident will also copy the above.—*Norfolk Herald.*

The New Orleans True American has the following:—
New Orleans Saturday Sept. 8.—Since our paper last appeared we have had the misfortune to lose our foreman, Mr. P. C. M. Andrews.

We were unable to publish our paper on Saturday, as all the hands in our office were taken down with the prevailing epidemic but one, who is himself complaining. One of our carriers died on Friday and the others are all down.

We have made an effort and have collected together a few hands, but how long we shall be permitted to keep them God only knows.

Sickness in our own family, among our friends whom we are obliged to attend to, our employees and their families, prevent us from bestowing any attention upon our paper. Our subscribers will receive it for a few days with indulgence.

Late arrivals have brought into our afflicted city near 500 strangers, and a provision whatever has been made for their safety. They may be easily distinguished walking the streets, food for the yellow fever, of which they are sure to become the victims if they remain here but a few days.

Why were not these people placed in the U. S. Barrack, below the city, a most comfortable and healthy location. We feel certain they could be procured on application to Lieut. Cross the acting Quarter Master.

This remissness on the part of our public authorities is most unpardonable.

The New Orleans City Council have made an appropriation of \$2000, for the purpose of supplying the indigent sick with medicines.

The Recorder of Philadelphia, in his charge to the Grand Jury of that city, after describing minutely the nature of the duties incumbent on that body and the best manner of transacting their business, goes on to notice among other matters worthy of their attention cruelty to animals, and the habit of rapid driving through the streets, practiced by hackney coachmen, carter, and the drivers of vehicles generally. With regard to the first of these offences, our feelings have been frequently outraged by the dastardly cruelty practised upon brutes by those whom gratitude for services rendered should render more merciful. There is something peculiarly mean and contemptible in cruelty to brutes. It shows a cowardly disposition to heap severity on creatures that have no means of defending themselves, and must patiently submit to any infliction which may be practiced upon them. In addition to this, there can be no stronger evidence of a bad heart than to return blows for services rendered, and to vent temper upon animals the lives of which are spent in supplying subsistence to ourselves and families. Taken in either of these points of view, cruelty to animals in an offence which should be severely punished, but there is additional reason for punishment, in the injury done to the feelings of every beholder by such savage acts, and the impropriety of making others feel uncomfortable by the public indulgence of unrestrained passion. In reference to the second of these offences, or rapid driving, it should be punished by the severest penalties. The danger that arises to human life from rapid or heedless driving in large cities, where it is frequently impossible to escape the impending peril, requires that such acts should be punished in the most exemplary manner. If persons found driving or riding at an unreasonable rate were immediately taken before a magistrate and fined, we should not be required so often to record accidents by which injury is done to life or limb in our streets.—*Baltimore American.*

The opening of the great exhibition of the Massachusetts Mechanics' Association, on Monday last, was announced by a salute of twenty-six guns and the ringing of a large bell which had been presented as a specimen of American manufacture of that article. Among the many interesting commodities furnished for the occasion are several samples of sewing and woven silk, which for beauty and excellence are said to compare advantageously with any product of foreign industry. The progress made in the culture and preparation of this important article within a year or two past, has been such as to show conclusively the deep interest taken in the subject, and the success with which the various processes of production of this beautiful material may be conducted in this country. With a climate admirably suited to the growth of the mulberry and the habits of the industrious insect of which it is the favorite food, there can be assigned no sufficient reason why silk should not become one of the most extensive as it is one of the most lucrative branches of our domestic manufactures. Possessing every facility for the culture of this article, our countrymen should turn them to the best account, and instead of being tributary to foreign countries for the several varieties of it should make it a source of profit to themselves. There is reason to believe that with a moderate degree of attention, this manufacture may in a short time be brought to such perfection as to compete fairly with any other to which ingenuity can be applied. As we have frequently observed, the Atlantic States

should strive to become in relation to the interior, what England and other countries have been heretofore in regard to them, and instead of vainly endeavoring to place their comparatively barren soil in competition with the fertile prairies of those regions, should avail themselves of their dense population to advance manufacturing processes, not only in the branch of which we speak, but in every other.—*Id.*

Small Pox on board the Constitution.—The Constitution frigate, Commodore Elliott, while on her way from Palermo to the Levant, took on board three distressed American seamen, who were discovered, when twenty days out to be affected with the small pox. The cases were quite mild, and from the precautions of the crew, the disease, the disease has not spread. The sick were removed from the ship to the Hospital when the vessel reached Malta.

[Newark Daily.]

From the Natchez Daily Courier.
ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT DEPARTED.

Died—A Franklin, Connecticut, on the 1st July last, General JACOB KINGSBURY, formerly Inspector General of the Army, in his 81st year.

He entered the Army as a private soldier in the year 1776 and rose through every grade to the rank of Brigadier General; was engaged in many of the most important battles in the Revolutionary War with Great Britain, was an Ensign in the Light Infantry of General Wayne, when he made his celebrated charge on the rear of Cornwallis's Army which consisted of 10,000 men, then preparing to cross the river at Jamestown, Va. General Wayne deceived by false information calculated with his light corps to annoy the rear of the British Army while crossing the river. The British General also deceived, viewed the approach of Wayne's troops (800 men) as the advance of the whole American Army, and was forming in line for battle. Wayne by an immediate charge of his whole corps, confirmed him in that belief, and while he was maneuvering to receive a superior force, effected his retreat with the loss of a very few men, and left his lordship to cool his heels waiting for the approach of Washington.

After the treaty of peace of '83, General Kingsbury retired for a short time to the pursuits of civil life on his farm in Connecticut, but again entered the army as an Ensign in Col. Hunn's Regiment of Infantry in 1790 raised for the protection of the Frontiers, against the destructive incursions made by the Savages, who, persuaded by the British to take a part with them in their former wars, were unwilling to bury the bloody tomahawk. They had not sufficiently bathed the destructive weapon in the blood of the Americans. Being stimulated and supplied with munitions of war by the British Indian agents, they continued to exercise on the defenceless inhabitants of the frontier and emigrants moving to the far west the most wanton and savage acts of barbarity. It was ascertained that from the peace of '83 until October, 1790, that upwards of 1500 persons of all denominations, from aged sires to infants, were killed, wounded and made prisoners by them on the Ohio, besides carrying off upward of 2,000 horses, and property to the amount of 50,000 dollars.

It would be out of place to attempt here the detail of the numerous engagements between these savage allies and auxiliaries of the British, of holy religion of Britain, and the little band of American troops, as well as the gallant backwoodsmen of Kentucky and Ohio, who were almost continually engaged in warfare with them, and in which General Kingsbury had his full share.

In the fall of 1790, commanding with only 15 men a stockade, situated on the Big Miami river, called Dunlap's station, he was attacked by a numerous horde of Indians, supposed to exceed 200 in number, and defended gallantly for 3 days and 2 nights against them without the loss of a man, killing several of the enemy.

In March, 1793, he was promoted to a Lieutenant in the 1st Regiment of Infantry from which period the writer of this sketch became acquainted with him, and continued in the most uninterupted and friendly intimacy, until the actual termination of the Revolutionary War in 1795, when, after the complete defeat of the combined Indians, under the walls of the British Fort Miami, the British were compelled to abandon their posts on our frontier. In the action of the 24th of August, he was a Captain in the 1st Sub Legion, and a service he always preferred in the 1st Sub Legion, and shortly after promoted to the rank of Major and in succession, to Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel of that Regiment.

No man ever possessed the love and esteem of all ranks in the army more than Jacob Kingsbury. He was brave even to a fault. Perfect in his duty, he exacted a rigid performance of it from his subordinates, but in that conciliatory and bland manner that it was always a pleasure to serve under his command. To his instructions the writer of this was greatly indebted for his military acquirements, particularly in the duty of Adjutant, and was frequently honored with his selection of him on scouting parties in the wood, to rouse the wild men from their leazy dens.

In a word, he has left none behind him so not one, who, in the various duties, from the private sentinel to the epauletted General, excelled him as a warrior and complete gentleman. Frequently noticed in early life with distinguished marks of approbation by American unparalleled chief, Washington, he delighted to dwell with enthusiasm on his character.

The great age which he arrived at, the latter part spent in peace in the bosom of his family, leaves no source for regret at the termination of his earthly career; for who shall presume to doubt that

"Faithful below he did his duty;
His soul has gone aloft."

Farewell! gallant spirit. The hope of meeting thee again, at the Grand Parade, where the faithful soldiers will receive orders from their blessed and Divine Commander in Chief to take their stations on the altar, affords a cheering ray to the grey head and feeble hand that humbly traces this to thy memory.

Also, died, at Fort Mellon, East Florida, on the 9th June last, Lieut. Charles E. Kingsbury, of the 2d Regiment, U. S. Dragoons, aged 18 years, son of the venerable patriarch, a youthful warrior, of promise nipt in the bud of gallant daring.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of B. C. RANDALL, dec'd., are requested to present them to the undersigned, properly authenticated, for settlement; and those owing the estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

L. C. RANDALL,
U. P. RANDALL,
Agents.

The Comic Almanac
for 1838.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Piano Forte Tuning AND REGULATING.

JOHN WILLIS,

PIANO FORTÉ TUNER, from the unrivalled Manufactory of R. Nunn Clark & Co., City of New York.

Will make a stay of a few days in Lexington. Those persons having Pianos out of order, can depend on having them tuned &c., in the most complete manner, by application to J. W., at the PHOENIX HOTEL, Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1837.—39-3t

HUEY & JONES, Merchant Tailors,

CORNER OF MAIN AND LIMESTONE STREETS, LEXINGTON, KY.

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, A VERY SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS

Suitable for Gentlemen's wear;

SUCH as Blue, Black, Brown, Green, and various other colored CLOTHS; also, Waterproof Cloths, (a new article) for Overcoats. Also, a very handsome assortment of CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, BOSTON WRAPPERS, SILK and MERINO SHIRTS, LAMBS-WOOL and MERINO HALF HOSE, GLOVES, COLLARS, SUSPENDERS, AND BOSOMS. The above goods were selected with great care by one of the firm, and they feel confident that they will be enabled to give their friends and customers general satisfaction. Lexington, Sept. 23, 1837.—39-1t



RAIL-ROAD AND STAGE NOTICE

Travelling by the Rail-Road from Lexington to Louisville, THROUGH IN 11 HOURS!

THE CARS

LEAVE at 5 a. m., and arrive at FRANKFORT at 9 o'clock, a. m.

The GOOD INTENT OPPOSITION LINE OF STAGES leaves FRANKFORT at 9 o'clock, a. m., and arrives at LOUISVILLE at 4 o'clock, p. m.

PASSENGERS entering at LEXINGTON for LOUISVILLE, have the preference of seats in this line.

BAGGAGE transferred from the Cars to the Stages at the Office in Frankfort.

The Cars also leave LEXINGTON at 2 o'clock, p. m., and FRANKFORT at 3 o'clock, p. m.

PASSENGERS leave LOUISVILLE in the GOOD INTENT OPPOSITION LINE at 5 o'clock, a. m., and arrive at FRANKFORT in dinner, and in time for the 3 o'clock Line of Cars for Lexington.

H. MCCONATHY, AGENT.
RAIL-ROAD OFFICE, Sept. 23, 1837.—39-1t

Fayette County, Sci.

LOST or TAKEN UP by James Henderson, 4 miles from Lexington, on the Leestown road, A BAY MARE, black legs, mane, and tail, 3 or 4 years old, about 14 hands high, a scar on the left shoulder, not shod, appraised by John Peck and John Cudr to \$45, before me this 25th Sept. 1837.

A Copy.
DAN. BRADFORD, J. p.
Attest J. C. Rodes, clk.
by Walter Rodes, d. c.

NOTICE.

WAS picked up on the road leading from Lexington to Richmond (near Colonel Rodes) ONE BAG CONTAINING WEARING APPAREL. The owner can have the same by giving a satisfactory description, on application to BUTLER HOWELL, 6 miles from Lexington, on the Richmond Turnpike.

39-3t

The Feather Renovator.

Is now prepared for executing all orders. It is put up in the Frame House on Main Cross Street next door to Mr. Schooley's Bake Shop.

Beds will be received, Renovated and returned the same day.

By the process used in this MACHINE, old and worn out Beds are cleansed and sifted of the dirt and dust, and the Feathers are rid of the odious and bad smell which they have accumulated from long use, and restored to their original cleanliness and elasticity. New Feathers are greatly improved by being cleansed of dust and animal oil of which all Feathers are taken. By this process all moths, or other insects are destroyed.

Those who delight in comfortable sleeping, are invited to call and witness the operation.

CALEB BROWN.
Lexington, Sept. 28, 1837.—39-1t

REMOVAL.

DYEING, SCOURING & TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

JOHN FISCHER.

GRATEFUL to his former customers for their patronage, respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he has removed his establishment to a house on Upper Street, a few doors from Norton's Drug Store, and ready opposite Dr. SATTERWHITE & WHITNEY'S Shop, where he may always be found. He thinks it unnecessary to say more than that he is perfectly acquainted with his business, having had long experience in every branch of it.

Ladies Silks, Merino's,

And almost every other article can be dyed in a manner to give satisfaction to the most particular individual. He has an IMPROVED MODE OF RENOVATING GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES, making them appear in most cases new. His prices shall be moderate, and he hopes to receive a share of the public favors.

Lexington, Sept. 16, 1837.—38-4m

TO HIRE.

UNTIL Christmas, a likely NEGRO BOY 12 years old. He has been used to house work.

Lexington, Sept. 16, 1837.—38-3t, and

LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1837.

The able speech of Mr. Benton is necessarily crowded out this week, but shall appear in our next.

The Sale of CHAUMEIRE, is to take place on Tuesday the 10th inst., not Thursday, as advertised in the city papers.

We had learned a few days since the death of our Brother JAMES M. BRADFORD, of St. Francisville, Louisiana. The following gives some account of the manner of his death. He was well known in Kentucky, having been raised in Lexington, and for two years, prior to his removal to Louisiana, edited the Guardian of Freedom in Frankfort.

From the Louisiana Advertiser, Sept. 20.

"The St. Francisville Journal came to us last evening shrouded in mourning, for the death of its respected, talented, and amiable editor, JAMES M. BRADFORD, Esq. He was the oldest editor and printer in the state, and a member of the bar; distinguished alike for his legal abilities and editorial writings. His death has been as sudden as it was unlooked for; having received a wound from a knife in the abdomen, inflicted in an affray, by a citizen of St. Francisville, represented as being respectable. Peace to thy manes! worthy Bradford."

The Spirit of the Liberator.—This is the title of a little castigating paper, which makes its appearance in our city once in two weeks. In the last number (of 30th Sept.) is an article, which was deemed a contempt of court, and on Tuesday a rule was made, against all the known publishers in the city; and we amongst the rest, were called before his honor the Judge, in company with John Holmes, a man of color, the carrier of the Spirit. The publishers were discharged, for the present, and John called before the court, when, on motion of his counsel, his trial was continued until next Saturday morning.

The trial of Bishop Smith.—We have hitherto observed silence relative to the trial of Bishop Smith, which is now progressing. We visited the Court yesterday—but least we may be ruled for contempt, to appear before the Ecclesiastical Court of which we are more in terror than of the Civil Court, we shall remain silent.

N. D. Stone, (whig), has been elected to Congress, in Tennessee, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Mr. Standifer.

The United States mail was lately robbed between Springfield and Columbus, in Ohio.

The Cholera, it would seem, from the late foreign papers, is making great ravages at Dantzic, and Breslau, also at Marseilles and Lyons, and likewise at Venice and Trieste. At Berlin it also appeared; but strange to say, seven eighths of those attacked recover.

The plague was slowly increasing at Constantinople, which produced a panic on board our frigate Constitution, which caused it to leave that city suddenly on the 22d July, for Candia, where Gen. Cass expects to meet Mehmet Ali.

The Paris papers of 20th August, speak of another attempt on the life of Louis Philippe. "On Thursday evening, (says the Le Detroit) just as the king was leaving the Thuilleries, on his return to St. Cloud, a well dressed man, who had taken his stand close to the spot where Ali-baud fired on his majesty, let fall a pistol. He was, of course, immediately arrested." The matter appears to have excited but little interest.

From the manner in which the annunciation is made, it would really seem, that many of the whigs would rejoice, were it to prove correct, that the treasury of the U. States should be compelled to stop payment for want of funds. And would further seem to be the determination of the party in Congress to bring about that result if it should be within their power—else why their efforts to require a further distribution among the States on the first of the present month, when it is known that the money cannot be coerced from the banks to make the distribution? We would admonish all such, who expect to have a name left to posterity, to reflect on what must be the estimation in which they will be held, after the exciting times of party shall be calmed by years!

Who would, for the purpose of carrying a favorite measure—even for the prostration of a party to which he might be in opposition, have his name be "damned to everlasting fame," by having thwarted every measure offered to support the honor and dignity of the country of which he was a conspicuous citizen.

Yet such is the course of the opposition—they appear to care for nothing but the establishment of a Bank of the United States. The utter ruin of the country—the bankruptcy of the treasury—the disgrace of the nation, would seem not to weigh a feather, when put in competition with the establishment of a United States Bank.

To the prominent men who thus act—whose names stand on the Journal, never to be expunged, we would observe, that the country has not yet written your epitaphs, nor will it, until your motives are fully developed.

Equally would a son's conduct be deemed honorable, who should exult in the bankruptcy of his father, as that a citizen of the United States should rejoice at the bankruptcy of his government.

The dictate of honesty required, that those who know the fact, should state to Congress, that the course pursued by that body would stop the treasury, if persevered in; and none but a fiend, receiving the protection of that government, could after that annunciation, lend his aid in producing the result.

"The National Intelligencer" states, that Mr. Cambreling informed the House of Representatives on the morning of the 23d that if something was not done in one week, the treasury must stop a log ther."

Our slips by the Express Mail, bring the Congressional proceedings to the 29th Sept. at which time, none of the Senate's bills for the relief of the government or country had passed the house. The bill to postpone the distribution of the fourth instalment to the States had been ordered to a third reading, but a motion to reconsider the vote was pending at our last accounts.

Dates from New Orleans of the 20th represent the Yellow Fever as declining, although the papers of the preceding day, spoke of the ravages as being rapidly advancing. The account of the existence of the Cholera in New Orleans, stated by the Louisville Journal, on the authority of passengers, from the former city, we apprehend is unfounded. The afflictions by the yellow fever, however, were sufficient for one visitation.

Mrs. Warren made a second balloon ascension from Baltimore on the 28th, and alighted in the Chesapeake Bay; and remained some time in the water before assistance reached her.

THE NORTH AMERICAN QUARTERLY MAGAZINE.—Published at Baltimore, Md., by S. LINCOLN FAIRBANK, Esq., recently removed to that city from Philadelphia, Pa. From the specimen we have had before us, we can cheerfully recommend this work to the reading public in the west, as an invaluable production of the kind, and well worthy of patronage.

The Bully Wise.—Mr. Wise of Virginia, on the 21st Sept., on his resolution for a committee of enquiry relative to the Seminole war, took occasion to recount the scene which occurred in the room of his celebrated committee at the last session, and stated that "Gen. Campbell had locked the door, and with an oath, declared, that the report, in that form should not go out, and that whoever made himself responsible for these statements, should answer to him personally for them, or that he would chastise him whenever or wherever he might meet him."

On the 22d Mr. Wise made some explanations with a view to correct a statement of the morning papers with regard to his remarks of yesterday. He did not say that Gen. Campbell "locked the door of the committee room and put the key in his pocket," &c., but that he looked towards the door and threatened so to lock it, &c. That threat, added Mr. W. had the same effect upon that Committee as the deed would have had.

Mr. Gholson, of Miss., said he had heard some whispers of the conduct of Mr. Wise, and had hoped it would prove untrue. He thanked the gentleman for having disclosed the affair, and he felt confident that it would lead the house to the conclusion that it was useless and improper to appoint any more select committees of investigation. If three men, by their measures, could dictate a report to six, then no confidence was to be placed in the report of a committee. He was for sending the inquiry—which no one here was opposed to—to the standing committee on military affairs.

On the 23d Mr. Wise rose and said—When he came to Congress, four years ago, he was elected as the friend of power; but he had not been long here before he found that power needed no friend—that it was too strong already.

He saw that the public domain was in his hands, and that the new States were subject to his bidding. He saw a thousand streams of patronage pouring in from the Atlantic border and the lakes. He saw the public press at his disposal, and the power of removal and appointment was his. Next he saw the President seize on the custody of the public money. Corruption he knew must follow from this state of things; and it was not an idle theory, for he found it openly avowed that the "spoils belonged to the victors." He avowed himself as an enemy to power, and, with one friend, a noble and generous friend, Mr. Peyton, he opposed himself to his corruptions, well knowing what they had to encounter from his minions. Some attempts were made upon them, but none which excited any feelings but contempt on their part. There was more willingness than courage for the result. These remarks he made in reference to the general accusation which was yesterday made by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Gholson) that the "scenes of the committee room last winter were disgraceful to the House and to the country." If these remarks, which he did not take to himself, were intended to apply to him and to his friend Mr. Peyton, then he would "say to any one who made them that, in his foul throat, he lies."

Mr. Gholson said he wished it to be understood that he had made no remark reflecting upon the conduct of any absent member. He was incapable of that. But, as to the gentleman from Virginia, he was at full liberty to apply the remarks to himself, in their whole force and meaning. These are the words as he quoted them, and he may apply them as he pleases. Mr. G. spoke further upon the topics alluded to by Mr. Wise.

MURDER.—A murder was committed in this place on Sunday last, by a German named SHELAN. It appears that he had been engaged to be married to some time since he came to Germany, but that some time since he came to this country. He followed her, first to New York, then to Pittsburgh, then to Cincinnati, and last week arrived in this city, in search of his "lady love." He found her, but she had changed her mind in regard to marrying him. On Sunday he asked her to walk with him, and after walking to the outskirts of the town, he deliberately stabbed her with a knife, and then gave himself up to the authorities.—LOUISVILLE ADVERTISER, Oct. 3.

Sale of Blooded Cattle.—We copy the following account of the sale of the stock of Mr. David Sutton from the Observer of Saturday:

The sale of Mr. David Sutton's blooded cattle took place on Wednesday last, according to previous notice, and was largely attended. By the following list of sales, it will be seen that Stock of this description is not only highly prized in Kentucky, but that in fact it commands higher prices than at the East. By a comparison of the sales of Mr. Sutton's stock with that which recently took place in Philadelphia, an account of which may be found below, it may be seen that the Kentucky sale of "full bloods" was much better than the Philadelphia sale. This would seem to verify the assertion that our State has at this time as valuable stock as is to be found anywhere in the Union:

COWS.
Cleopatra, aged 6001 J. S. Berryman, F'tte.
Lady Gray, 7 or 8 years
Western Daisy 4 745 R. W. Scott, F'kln.
White rose, 20 mos 735 Gen J. Shelby, F'tte.

Josephine, 18 " 495 Mr Dillard
Young Beauty, 14 555 T. Cunningham
BULLS.
Wellington 3 yrs. 515 J. Berryman, Fayette
Frederick, 2 " 1310 Col W. Buford, W'ld.
Favorite, 2 " 530 Mr. Irvine Mercer.
Herry, yearling 625 J. Matson Bourbon.
Cyrus, calf, 810 Mr. Washington, Scott.
Phillips " 370 Mr. Sneed, Jefferson.
Pilot, 275 D. L. Price, Fayette.

Mary Jane, 2 years 405 Mr Bradford Ten.
Red Daisy, yearling 235 Same
Roxana " 220 Mr Washington, Se't.
Ann Maria, 3 years 275 Mr Pratt.
Queen Mary, 3 " 160 Mr. Bradford, Tenn.
Queen Mary's s'king
Lady Wallace, 2 yrs 175 Mr Bradford Tenn.
Red Sides, 2 " 109 Mr. Pratt, Scott.
Lucy Roan, 2 " 174 Mr. Kemper Garr'd.
Young Bright Eyes
2 years 190 Dr. Yandell
Prudence, yearling 130 Same.
Lady Mundy aged 100 Mr. Warner, Fayette.
White Mary " 1274 Same.

TREMELOUS GALE AT APALACHICOLA.

On the 6th instant, a violent gale arose in the neighborhood of Apalachicola, which caused the tide in the river to rise ten or fifteen feet, overflowing the wharves, causing great destruction of property and the loss of all the steamboats and small craft in the harbour. Many houses were unroofed and others blown down. The loss is estimated at about \$200,000.

An exposure of Maria Monk. A pamphlet by Dr. Sleight has just been published in this city, entitled "An exposure of Maria Monk's pretended abduction and conveyance to the Catholic Asylum of Philadelphia by six priests." The exposure is full and complete, and gives the coup de grace to Maria Monk's eternal and awful disclosures. She is precisely what we thought her from the first, an impudent and reckless impostor, and it has always been a matter of astonishment to us, that any rational being could be induced to credit, even for a moment, the monstrous and ridiculous stories with which she has vexed the public ear. The day for the awful disclosures is over for the present—the Maria Monks the Frances Partridges, and the Rosamunds, have won that method of trickery quite threadbare; but as credulity is abundant, it may be fairly presumed that they only give place to some new humbug.

There are people who must have a princess Caraboo, to fill them with wonder and astonishment, and the supply is nearly always equal to demand. We learn indeed from Dr. Sleight's brochure, that Maria Monk herself is rather inclined to try a new tack, and that she contemplates a few "awful disclosures" in relation to Protestantism, which are to be more awful than any thing heretofore emanating from the same veracious mint. *Pennsylvanian.*

Voyages of Discovery.—These expeditions are not now confined to England, France or Russia, but private merchants have entered upon them. The house of Grenut & Co. of Geneva, who carry on a large trade in the whale fishery in the North and South Seas, are fitting out one of their largest whalers for a voyage round the world, without any limitation of time, for the purpose of prosecuting zoological and botanical discoveries. They have made an offer to an eminent naturalist, to convey him without charge to all places of interest, upon condition of his placing in the museum of that city the collection he may form. The expense of the voyage is to be defrayed from the private purse of the Baron de Grenut, and his public spirit is much to be applauded.—*Italian Paper.*

Four editorials for some days smack of aches and pains, rheumatism, shattered nerves, &c. let it be attributed to forty-four and three-quarters miles in an hour and seventeen minutes. It is no small job to sit on a wood-pile in a tender to an engine, in a gale created by the speed, and travel at such a rate. But notwithstanding the rub, we kept the Document.—*Boston Herald.*

Caution to Stage Drivers.—A gentleman of Baltimore, while riding in a gig through the street of that city, was overtaken by the carelessness of a stage driver, in his eagerness to pass another stage. He had his collar-bone broken by the accident; and, is an action at law to recover damage from the proprietors; he was awarded by the Jury the sum of nine hundred dollars.

Those who can feel for the miseries of others will drop a tear when they peruse the following statement.

A family of the name of Smith, resided in Boulton's Field, Toronto, consisting of the father mother, and four children.—The eldest girl eleven years of age, another younger, and the boy, went out into the woods to gather mushrooms, a few days ago, and by mistake gathered toad stools which are poisonous. They brought them home, and the eldest girl cleaned them, the mother cooked them on a gridiron with salt. The children ate them, and took sick first one and then the others—the physicians could do nothing for them—they all died—and last Saturday we hear that the 4th or youngest infant died also but not of poison, like the others. The two children of a Mr. Jameson, also of this city, were out with Smith's infants and one of them went to Smith's ate of the toad stools with the others and is since dead and buried. It is truly remarkable how many ways there are in which death approaches the human family with its dread summons.

Constitution.

THE CONSUMPTION.
We give place to the following at the instance of a medical gentleman of high reputation, who has been for twenty years afflicted with a pulmonary complaint, and who thinks so well of the remedy here proposed that he is about to try it upon himself.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.
The late lamented death of Dr. Busch from that form of the consumption known as chronic bronchitis, painfully reminds me of a duty the subscriber owes to his profession and to society, of making known a simple form of treatment

that has never failed him in curing this form of consumption, so destructive to the clerical and literary professions: this treatment is of nearly equal efficacy in catarrhal phthisis, and is a valuable remedy for consumption in all its forms when in its chronic stages, and free from any inflammatory symptoms. This treatment is based on the pathology of consumption, as a generic name for disease.

Under the name of diseases of the lungs attended with expectoration of purulent matter from the breathing surface of the lungs, connected with emacipation, hectic fever, and its concomitant night sweats, colliquative diarrhoea, &c. All the forms of consumption act on the general health from one common cause—the presence of matter acting upon absorbing surfaces, and thus producing those symptoms known as hectic fever. It is the presence and violence of this symptom of consumption that prostrates the patient, until it more or less slowly ends in death. It is the consequence of this hectic fever, and not the immediate disease of the lungs causing it, that forms the source of fatality from consumption.

The treatment I now with reluctant diffidence submit, I have successfully used for more than twelve years, and during that period of medical practice, I am not aware of having lost more than four or five patients from all the various forms of consumption, and these were mostly passed to that stage of disease where the structure of the lungs had become so extensively diseased as to preclude the use of more than palliative treatment. Cases of chronic bronchitis were in every instance cured by it, even when the purulent expectoration amounted to pints daily, with hectic fever, diarrhoea, cold sweats, and entire physical prostration.

The treatment is the administration of sulphate of copper in nauseating doses, combined with gum ammonia, given so as to nauseate but not ordinarily to produce full vomiting; the usual dose in every instance cured by it, even when the purulent expectoration amounted to pints daily, with hectic fever, diarrhoea, cold sweats, and entire physical prostration.

In cases of chronic bronchitis a gargle of the sulphate of copper alone is superadded. In this latter form of consumption this treatment almost invariably suspends the hectic symptoms in a few days, and the disease rapidly advances to its final cure.

In cases of the proper forms of consumption the treatment must be intermitted frequently and again returned to; and whenever soreness of the chest, or other symptoms of inflammatory action, exist, the treatment should be suspended; as it is in the chronic state alone that the remedy is indicated, or useful; that state in which the condition of the general system as sympathetically involved becomes the more prominent symptom, and the success of the treatment depends chiefly on the breaking up of this sympathetic action of the diseased lung, on the more healthy tone of the stomach and increasing its digestive powers, and likewise causing a more active and more abundant circulation of blood through the lungs. Its curative powers are more immediately attributable to these effects of its action. But theory apart, the treatment is presented based on more than ten years' experience of its curative advantages, in the proper treatment of diseases of mucopurulent and purulent expectoration. Having left a professional name more nearly than any other approaches the pure duties of humanity, but which has nearly ceased in this country to be honorable or profitable, I have little motive in exposing myself to that certain ridicule that follows the announcement that consumption may be cured, but the assurance of practical experience, and the desire of making public means of saving life, in one of its most frequent and unobscured forms.

EDW. C. COOPER, M. D.

Horrible Death by Drowning.—A fisherman named Thompson, was drowned at Boston on Thursday night, under the following strange circumstances. It appears that the man had fallen asleep in the bottom of his small boat, which as it is conjectured, drifted under a wharf at the north part of the city. There it became wedged in among the timbers; while the tide rising rapidly, every moment was hastening the catastrophe—his death—and still he was not!—In all probability the poor fellow was not awakened until the continued rising of the tide pressed the boat against the top of the wharf, and forced the water in upon him. There was no way of escape—his boat was up, as it were, confined alive! The agonizing cries of the wretched man, as the horrible conviction of his inevitable death presented itself, were heard by the watch, but ere assistance could reach him, the waters had closed over him forever.—*N. York Sun.*

Intense study of the Bible will keep any writer from being vulgar.—*Coleridge.*

MARRIED.—In the city of Louisville, on Sunday morning the 24th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Benjamin F. Crutcheff, Esq. Merchant of this city, to Miss Susan Winn, of the former place.

DIED.—In Natchez, on the 14th ult., Rev. O. S. Hinckley, formerly of this city.

STREETER'S LIST OF DRAWINGS OF THE KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

Class A, for 1837.
61, 69, 25, 5, 4, 40, 30, 10, 74, 36, 12, 35, 47, 31, 30.
A. S. STREETER,
Next door to the City Library, Lexington, Ky.

Pocket Book Lost.

LOST, on Saturday, 2d ult., between Nicholasville and my house, 3 miles west of said town, on the Curd's road, A FAIR LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing a number of Notes and Accounts, together with about \$200 in Bank paper. \$100 note in Ky. paper—One U. S. note, said to be counterfeit, payable at Louisville—at Five Year Ticket, the balance of the money not recollected. One note of hand on Geo. W. Wm. T. Fox and J. M. Samu. l, of Madison county, for \$158, due seventy days after its date. One note on C. P. Howard for forty dollars, due Christmas—one note on Thomas Johnson, due at Christmas for forty dollars, and one note on Meredith & Robert Wright for fifty dollars, due now; and many other notes and accounts not recollected. The Pocket Book is of common size. Any person finding or giving information of said money and Pocket Book, shall be liberally rewarded.

H. PREWITT.
Jesseamine county, Oct. 2, 1837.—40-3t

STRAY HORSE.

GOT away from Dickey and West's Stables in Lexington, on Friday, the 8th of last month, a

Rusty Black Horse,

4 years old last spring, is not well broke, but has been rode; inclines to pace or rack when rode hard, carries his tail a little one-side; holds his head up well when mounted; is in thin order; no white mark recollected. He looks quite tall and slim, but I think is not over 15 hands high.

He is most probably taken up by some person between Lexington and my house, on the Railroad, 10 miles from town. I will give \$5 reward and pay all reasonable charges for his delivery at the Stage Stables in Lexington, or at my house.
MILUS W. DICKEY.
Oct. 4, 1837.—40-4t

Kentucky State Lottery.

GRAND SCHEME.
CLASS No. 39, for 1837.—To be drawn October 7th.
CAPITALS.
25,000 dolls! 8,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 3,500 dolls! \$2,322! and 10 of \$1,500! 10 of \$1,000! and numerous other prizes of smaller denominations.
Tickets—Ten Dollars.

Kentucky State Lottery.

Class 40, for 1837—determined by Alexandria Class 7—October 11th.
2 prizes of \$10,000 each! \$3,000! \$2,000! \$1,950! 20 of \$500! 30 of \$300! 30 of \$150! and 35 of \$100.
Tickets only \$5—Halves \$2 50.

Grand Scheme.

Determined October 21, 1837.—CAPITALS.
\$40,000—150 prizes of \$1,000.
Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.
A. S. STREETER,
next door to City Library.
Lexington, Oct. 5, 1837.—40-4t

A LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE IN Lexington, on the 1st of October, 1837, which, if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Atchison Allen	Austen James M	Baker John	Baker Francis	Baker Maj	Bradley Daniel R	Bennett George S 2	Baldrick James	Barnett Mr.	Barbee America miss	Berry Edwin	Blake John	Barry Mary miss	Breck Samuel Dr	Bratt Thomas B	Bel David Sr	Bel Elizabeth A	Barber Edwin	Baxter John B	Bess Margaret M	Beth Joseph E	Bardick Henry	Barton George W	Ballard John	Brockway A E	Coah Charles F	Coah Lear N	Clark Charles	Clark George	Clark John M D	Chouten Francis	Chorksen Eliza mrs	Crawford Leonard	Crawford Alexander 2	Casey N S	Craig Joseph	Chill William	Campbell Eliza J	Campbell Daniel	Campbell Archibald	Craig John A	Crawley Asa	Carey Elizabeth mrs	Caldwell D R	Clark Caleb	Clark Balis	Chesbrough E S	Chubrell Thomas	Church Eliza N mrs	Davis Jonathan E	Davis William P	Dunlap G Col	Dodd Elizabeth	Davidson George W 3	David Helen miss	Dickenson Robert A 2	Dudley Edward M D	Dudley Edward E	Deshay Martha A miss	Ellis Thomas	Eaton John	Evans Peter	Evans Jane miss	Ford John	Ford William	Ford John S	Foster George	Foster Marth E miss	Foster Henry	Fair James	Ferguson Abraham	Ferguson John R	Grimes Leana miss	Grimes Charles	Gardner Fleming	Greene James S	Greene Mrs	Gurin Henry	Gregory Ormond	Gray Elizabeth miss	Gest William Smith	Goodick Alfred	Hampton John	Hampton and Drake	Heron John	Homer Moses	Hanes Randolph	Harvey James C	Hawkins Sally Ann miss	Hall George	Hays James	Hart Miner	Harding William	Hewlett David	Henderson Samuel	Horn James	Horn James Rev.	Hunter Thomas P	Hunter James P	Howard William H	Hughes James Z	Irvin Abram D	Jackson Phoebe mrs	Jennings Thomas J	Johnson William	Jacoby James S	Jentry John P	Justice George R	Jeffries A Col	Jourden Reason	Kelsey Roseetta E miss	Kennard J M M D	Kirkman John	Kellog John A	Kearney J	Kelley Samuel P	Lown Richard J	Lamb John S	Landrum Renben S	Lonney Hugh	Leat Lewis	Long Joseph K	Lindsay John	Jenkins Pendleton	Jenkins Carmichael Dr	Jenkins R H	Jenkins B R	Jenkins James	Jones Christopher	Jones R M G	Jones Rodgers	Jones Patrick	Kerby Alexander	Keegan Patrick	Kavanaugh Nicholas 2	King Richard S	King Samuel V	Kenemoller G H	Leavitt Edward D	Laffoon L E	Lapsley John A	Leake Joseph	Lewis Abner	Livingston Robert F.	Ludduth Ira
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Logan Clark & Co

Lawrence Elizabeth miss	Leachman R 2	Libbey William	Miller Eveline mrs 3	Miller Mary miss	Miller Mary Jane E	Miller John	Miller J E	Miller Samuel	Miller Thomas P	Miller J	Moore Nancy mrs	Moore Nathaniel	Marsh William	Munocho Hubbard	Mantz Andrew 2	Murray David	Moody Benjamin	Morton William	Morris Lewis S	Morris James	Morris Eddin	Morrison Martha miss	Monks Thomas	Mitchel James A	Mitchel Finty	Mills Martha miss	Minor Thomas H	Maish John	Norris James	Nugent Catherine	Nash Sarah	Orley Richard	Oranlon Robert	Oranlon John E	Offutt Eliza C mrs	Payne Henry C	Payne Edward	Prather Loyde	Prather N	Prather Thomas 2	Pierston John F	Pherson James F	Pearson John	Parker Samuel M	Patterson Catherine miss	Patterson Alexander	Perkins Ute	Perkins E	Phillips J A Capt	Quarrier G B	Rannells W C Dr	Ragsdale B H Rev	Randel Thomas	Reid J W Dr	Ray John	Ramsey Pleasant	Redfield Nathan	Rees Edmund J Rev	Renick Alexander	Rayner William	Reidman Samuel G	Reed M B miss	Rains James	Risk Robert	Robb Catherine	Sherrard James	Sanders Presby	Sharp Jesse	Seely B W D	Shelton Emily	Scantleberry Thomas	Sanford T D	Savary Henry 2	Slee Joseph M	Steele Widow mrs	Sayers Nelson	Sheeter Edward	Steele Ann miss	Steele B 2	Stephens John E	Seifers F	Smith Thomas 1	Smith Lemuel 2	Smith William E	Sumpton Martha miss	Strong Asa B	Stone James	Sullivan Michael	Trimble John	Trimble David	Trimble David 2	Taylor Samuel	Turner James	Turner Joseph	Turner Nelson W	Thomas J B	Tirel Harrison	Taylor James Genl	Tomkins Ben Franklin	Tingle Jesse	Tuam Philip	Todd William H	Tully B K	Taul Spicy J	Tribble Andrew	Usher Agnes miss	Vallandigham C	Ware Nathaniel A 4	Walker Thacher	Walker Harvey mrs	Warren Frances B miss	Warren Frances W	Ward Nancy mrs	Wallace Thomas R	Wadhams Hinman 2	West Preston	Wells Joseph	Waller George rev	Welden James Dr	Webster Jane	Webb Catherine mrs	Wallace James	Wallace mrs	Waterson M	Ward John H	Wadkins J G miss	Washington Davy	Young Ephraim	Young Walter H	40-3t	JOSEPH FICKLIN, Postmaster.	(Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.)
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NEW BEER

At Candy's, JUST RECEIVED FROM METCALFE'S BREWERY, LOUISVILLE.

Lexington, Sept. 28, 1837.—39-4t

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE JOURNAL OFFICE FOR SALE.

Owing to the intended removal of one of the Editors and the wish of the other to devote himself more exclusively to the duties of his profession, the undersigned offer for sale the establishment of the North Carolina Journal office. The office is well found in Job, newspaper and ornamental type, the list of subscribers is tolerably large, and they doubt not might be greatly augmented by a little exertion. To any person desirous of embarking in the business it offers inducements not inferior to any in this State, but to a practical printer they know of no investment he could make of his money that would yield him a more profitable return.
HYBART & STRANGE.
Fayetteville 30th May 1837.
(Printers will confer a favor by giving the above two or three insertions in their papers.)

Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Glassware, Queensware, &c.



100 CASES Negroes' heavy best BROGANS, 50 cases Mens' Calf & Kip Shoes and Brogans, 20 cases Children's Shoes—assorted. 50 do. Cowhide Boots—very heavy 10 do. Waterproof Boots, 25 do. Womens' Shoes—assorted 10 casks QUEENSWARE—assorted for Country Stores, 150 boxes GLASSWARE—comprising Tumblers, Jars, &c. All of which will be offered to punctual WHOLESALE DEALERS, at fair prices, by

Lexington, Sept. 2, 1837.—37-1m

New Fall & Winter GOODS.

HIGGINS, COCHRAN & CO.

ARE NOW RECEIVING AT THEIR ROOMS,

NO. 53, MAIN STREET,

THEIR new supplies of FALL AND

WINTER GOODS, consisting in part,

of the following articles, to wit:

Blue, Black, Drab, and Fancy colored Cloths,

Flannels and Pilot Cloths for Overcoats,

Mohair, do do do

Ribbed, Striped, and Plain Cassimeres,

Sattinets—striped, crossbarred and plain

Winter Vestings—Silk, Swansdown, & Valencia

Merinoes and Challis,

Calicoes and Ginghams,

Muslin and Lace Collars,

Fall and Winter Shawls,

Red and White Flannels,

Rose, Whitney, and Mackinaw Blankets,

Rice's Kid and Walking Shoes,

Do Gaiter Boots and Fur Top Shoes,

Plain Straw Bonnets,

INGRAIN AND VENETIAN

CARPETING,

A LARGE STOCK, and

HEARTH RUGS.

With a great many other goods suitable to the

present and approaching seasons; all of which

will be sold on as accommodating terms as they

can be purchased in the city. Purchasers are

invited to call and examine our stock.

H. C. & CO.

Lexington, Sept. 5, 1837.—36-1f

For Rent

I WISH to let the first and second

stories of that spacious **WARE**

HOUSE on Water street, fronting the Rail

Road Depot. The whole would be let to one

tenant, or divided into four convenient Store

Rooms, to suit applicants, on liberal terms.

A. O. NEWTON.

Lexington, Sept. 5, 1837.—36-1f

LEXINGTON, SEPT. 5, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO.

NO. 49, MAIN STREET,

Are now receiving their first supplies of

Fall & Winter Goods

Wholesale dealers supplied on good terms.

Sept. 5, 1837.—36-1m

J. LOGUE'S SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber will re-open his School on

Monday, September 4th.

J. LOGUE.

August 26, 1837—38-1f

The Latin & Greek Classics.

THE REV. MR. M'MAHON

HAVING yielded to the solicitation of some

young gentlemen of this city, to devote

one or two hours each day in teaching them

the Languages, would be pleased to receive

some six or eight pupils more, to make up a full

class. Lexington, Aug. 22, 1837.—34-3m

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

THE HARRISON FORGE, owned by

STOCKTON & WAGLEY, on Brush Creek,

in Green county, was almost entirely consumed

by fire on the night of the 13th of September.

Notwithstanding every exertion was made by

the hands to extinguish the flames and save the

property—with the exception of the dwelling

house, &c., nearly the whole premises were

consumed. It is supposed to have been the

work of an incendiary. There was no insurance

on any part of the works.

September 16th, 1837.—38-4thS&W

Good Bargains!

DESIROUS to close my business in Lexing-

ton, I offer for sale, in lots to suit purchasers,

MY ENTIRE STOCK OF

GROCERIES,

WINE & LIQUORS,

At prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory to

all who wish to purchase. Persons wishing to

embark in the business would do well to exam-

ine his stock—to such, advantageous terms will

be offered.

Country Dealers, Tavern-Keepers, House-

keepers and others, who wish to replenish their

stock, have now an opportunity to

BUY BETTER BARGAINS,

Than at any other time, West of the Mountains.

The lovers of GOOD WINES & BRAND-

DIES, have now an opportunity of supplying

themselves with a superior article, and on bet-

ter terms than at any time before in the West.

These Wines and Liquors are the careful selection

from every market that promised a PURE

ARTICLE. Should the Stock not be disposed

of by the 27TH OF NOVEMBER NEXT,

it will, on that day, be offered AT PUBLIC

AUCTION, on the premises, to the highest bid-

der, in lots to suit purchasers—at which time,

or before, the terms of sale will be made known

BENJ. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lexington, September, 1837.

Persons indebted to me, and particularly

those who have open accounts, are earnestly

requested to call and liquidate the same, as early

as possible.

38-1ds BENJ. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

THE PURCHASERS

At the Sale of TILMAN BROWN, deceased,

are hereby notified, that Gold and Silver, or

its equivalent, will be required of them in dis-

charge of their respective Notes.

LEVI KEMPER,

BENJ. KEMPER,

Sept. 20, 1837.—38-34*

BLUE LICK WATER.

FRESH supply of Blue Lick Water will

be received this day,

D. BRADFORD,

7th Sept. 1837.

blers, Bottles, Decanters, Jars and Win-

dow Glass,

20 barrels MOLASSES,

200 bags Havana, Rio & Java COFFEE,

125 boxes G. P. Imperial TEA,

104 chests (very superior) do.

50 boxes sup. Honeydew Cavendish Tobacco,

10 half pipes Cognac Brandy,

3 barrels old Peach do

5 pipes GIN,

Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry, Port, & Sweet

WINE.

WHOLESALE DEALERS, at fair prices, by

MONTMOLLIN & CORNWALL.

VALUABLE AND TRIED

PATENT MEDICINES.

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT

OF SARSAPARILLA;

SUPERIOR to any other preparation of the

kind in use, and recommended by the

highest testimonials as a remedy in all Scrofu-

lous Affections, &c.

BLOODGOOD'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH;

A specific in Dyspepsia and all disorders of the

digestive organs, and a general restorative in

weak and debilitated habits, caused by previous

disease of the stomach and bowels.

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT;

An invaluable remedy for Sprains, Bruises,

Fresh Cuts, &c.

MONTAGUE'S BALM;

A cure for the Tooth Ache, and a preventative

of decay in the teeth.

A supply of the above mentioned Medicines

kept always on hand and for sale by

S. C. TROTTER.

At his Drug Store, Chesapeake, Lex., Ky.

And at the Drug Store of Geo. W. NEWTON,

Main street.

August 3, 1837.—31-1f

DR. CROSS

HAVING permanently settled himself in

Lexington, offers his professional Services

to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity.

Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse,

next door to Gen. Combs' office.

July 19, 1837, 22-1f

FURNITURE & CHAIRS.

THE Subscriber continues

to manufacture

CHAIRS AND FURNI-

TURE of every description.

My Fall Stock is immen-

sely large, consisting, in part,

of the following articles:

SIDEBOARDS,

With Marble Tops, various patterns.

PIER & CENTRE TABLES,

Marble Tops—Mahogany do

Mahogany Dining, Breakfast and Card Tables;

Work Tables; Extension and Sliding Frame

Tables; Common do of all kinds; Maho-

gany and Cherry Wardrobes; Dressing

and Plain Bureaus; Secretaries and

Book Cases; Washstands, fine and common.

SPRING AND SQUARE SEAT

SOFAS;

Covered with Plush Velvet and Hair Cloth.

Mahogany Parlor Chairs;

ROCKING CHAIRS,

With Spring Seats.

Bedsteads, fine & common.

On hand, a large assortment of

Fancy & Windsor

CHAIRS,

Of every description and at various prices.

I earnestly solicit the public to call and ex-

amine my assortment. Persons going to house-

keeping, who intend to make a large bill, will

find it to their interest to buy of me, as I will

make a liberal discount to those who buy a

quantity. To persons who have been in the

habit of buying their Furniture in Eastern cities

or elsewhere, I would say that I cannot sell at

Eastern prices, but I believe that I can deliver

the Furniture in their houses, of as good a qual-

ity at Eastern prices, with the additional cost

of carriage from the East. Call and see, and

make your own calculations.

I have had the pleasure of furnishing the

house of Mr. Wm. WARNER complete, and I

banter Lexington to show a finer furnished

house at the same or at less expense.

To those living in the City, who purchase

Furniture of me, I will deliver at their houses

in good order and free of expense.

I am prepared with a fine NEW HEARSE

to attend to Funerals, calls, either in town or

country at any hour, day or night.

JAMES MARCH,

Limestone street, 2d door above the Jail.

Lexington, Aug. 31, 1837.—35-1f

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Hunter, Hale & Harper,

(Successors to Hawkins, Morrison and Hunter.)

HAVE commenced receiving at their Store

Rooms, No. 48, Main street, their Fall

Importation of

American, English, and French, Staple

AND

FANCY DRY GOODS,

Comprising a general and very desirable assort-

ment, for the present and approaching seasons.

A good stock of COLEMAN IRIS LENSES.

We invite an early call from purchasers, be-

lieving that we can please them in GOODS

and PRICES.

H. H. & H.

September 12, 1837.—37-1m.

Fine Kentucky Jeans.

WE keep constantly on hand, for sale by

the Piece or at Retail, McFADIN'S su-

perior MERINO WOOL JEANS.

We wish to purchase 4000 Yards COARSE

HEAVY MIXED JEANS. 5000 pairs large

heavy NEGRO SOCKS.

HUNTER, HALE & HARPER.

Lexington, Sept. 12, 1837.—37-1m.

An Apprentice Wanted

AN Apprentice to learn the Art of Printing

will be taken if immediate application be

made. A lad between the ages of 14 and 16

and from the country, would be preferred.

August 10, 1837.—36-3

To Mechanics.

THE undersigned is charged with the duty

of employing mechanics to finish the State

House and other public buildings at Little

Rock, in the State of Arkansas. Between 30